WALLACK'S—2—London Assurance. 8—Mone MATH-ST. THEATRE.—2 and 8—The Still Alarm. ATH-AVE AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg. DTH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—day and evening—Society

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.I	Page.	Col
Amusemente 0	e to	tand Found 9	10000
Appouncements10	4 14	Trazes and Deaths 5	
A BBouncements		cellancous 9	
Bankers and Brokers. 9		cellaneous10	4.6
Board and Rooms 9	0 201	sical Instrumenta 9	- 22
Business Chances 8		Publications 8	2.5
Business Notice 4			- 7
Country Board 5		an Steamers	- 2
Dividend Notices 9		feasional	
Dresomaking 9		posala	
Dry Goods 8		roads	
Pinancial 9	3.5 Re	I Estate 9	-
Help Wanted 8	4 Spe	CIRI NOUCOB	
Hotels 8	6 811	ations Wanted 3	3-4
		mbeats 8	110
lee Cream		mer Reserts ?	. 2
natruction		chers 8	- 3
Lecture & Meetings. 8	OITE	опета	

Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufacture T. G. SELLEW. 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau st., New-York.

Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-

York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and stricts for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 950 Breadway, between 22d and 23d ste., till 8 p. m.
No. 303 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 750 8d-sve, near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
No. 1,007 3d-ave., near 60th-st., 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7.36

Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-sa. 1.708 latave.
No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.
IN OTHER CITIES.
Washington-1.322 F.st. London-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Admiral Sir Alfred Ryder was drowned in the Thames yesterday. - Cambridge University has appointed Bishop Doane, of Albany, select preacher for the Commencement exercises in June. === The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, was wounded in both thighs by an exploding dynamite shell near Rome yesterday. Goldwin Smith explains the cause of Mr. Depew's attack on him == The German Emperor is worse; he is suffering from headache, fever and a bad cough; a new canula has been inserted in his throat. —— There are threats of a Greek rising in Macedonia, the movement being encouraged by Russia.

Congress.-Both branches (In session. = Senate: Mr. Ingalls replied to the speech of Mr. Voorhees of last Wednesday; he discussed the political records of Generals McClellan, Hancock and Porter, and graphically portrayed the war record of Mr. Voorhees; there were several personal altercations. - House: The Mills Tariff bill was further debated, Mr. Foran, of Ohio, The Public Printing Office investigation was continued.

Domestic.-The Vedder Quarantine bill, the Chapin Bridge bill, and the bill removing news stands from the Elevated roads passed the As sembly; the Field Civil Code bill was defeated. The Democratio Convention in New-Hampelected Cleveland delegates. The Re publican Conventton elected National delegates in South Carolina. = Political conventions were held in several States to select State and National delegates. ___ John G. Whittier has written a letter in behalf of the Atlanta University. An agreement has been reached by the stockholder of the South Pennsylvania by which that road is to be finished.

City and Suburban.-The Methodist Episcopal General Conference began its session in the Metropolitan Opera House. === Demas Barnes died. Thefts of a trusted employe of the Park Bank, amounting to \$95,000, discovered; the bank too strong to be at all affected. ____ Maurice B. Flynn made a statement asking Chamberlain Ivins some pointed questions. - Boston beaten at baseball by New-York; score 6 to 1. The Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican National League met; encouraging reports from all parts of the country. === The two children of the medium, Mrs. Diss Debar, were put in the care of Mr. Gerry's society for the present, after an examination in the Tombs Court; the medium testified that one of the little girls was not her own child. = Commissione Simmons, of the Board of Charities and Correction, will bring a suit against the Tilden estate to recover a bill for medical services. === Republican National Anti-Saloon Conference to begin to-day. ==== The immigrant rate war settled. Stocks less active, but, in spite of depress ing influences, a large fraction higher.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 54 1-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The Bridge Reorganization bill passed the Assembly yesterday by a large majority. There were fifteen Democrats who saw fit to vote against it. Why they did so is not clear. The Senate has still to act on this desirable measure, but favorable action in that body is assured. Governor Hill may rake up a reason for vetoing it; but if he does so it will not be because his aim is to serve the public to the largest extent.

Mayor Hewitt's motive in sifting the matter of the subletting of Aqueduct contracts is excellent, but it is doubtful whether anything will come of it. The contractors have probably been too shrewd to leave a loophole open whereby the law can get its clutches on them. That the contracts were practically sublet is notorious. Nominally, however, the sub-contractors play the role of "superintendents." If the contractors have violated the conditions of their agreements in such a way as to forfeit their claims on the city, they have not the sagacity with which they are popularly eredited.

Senator Voorhees will probably have a care

hitter, and merciless in his treatment of one on whom he feels it necessary to pour out the vials of his wrath. The running fire of criticism, sarcasm and invective to which Mr. Ingalls subjected Mr. Voorhees, after the latter had fallen into the trap neatly set for him, provided one of the best "shows" that has been witnessed in the Senate for a long time, and it was appreciated by every one except the victim and his friends. Probably no one enjoyed it more keenly than Mr. Ingalls himself.

The Aldermen have run up against Mayor Hewitt's vetoes so often that they are making desperate efforts to avoid the resulting embarrassment in the future. Yesterday they decided not to submit "resolutions of request" to the Mayor for his approval or disapproval The matter is not one of much moment, and the Aldermen's functions have become so contracted that not much harm can come from this assertion of their dignity. There is a ludicrous side to the incident, however, that the members of the Common Council may not have thought of. Is there any man or body of men who gives any heed whatever to a "resolution of request" fulminated by the New-York Aldermen? No one looking for the drift of public opinion here ever thinks of consulting these

The sessions of the Methodist General Conference will take on a lively character to-day. Yesterday the important question of admitting women delegates was dexterously avoided by omitting to call the names of any supposed delegates against whose admission protests had been made. The matter was sent to a committee, and two reports will probably be handed in this morning. Thus one of the most important subjects to come before the assembly will be thrown promptly into the arena of debate. An animated discussion is sure to follow. The cause of the women will probably be championed by the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, and the opposing forces, it is expected, will be led by Dr. J. M. Buckley. There will be no longwinded speeches.

THE ANTI-SALOON CONFERENCE.

The second National Anti-Saloon Republican Conference assembles in this city to-day. This movement was organized in Chicago in 1886 and has had a steady and healthy growth. Its leaders are practical reformers, not unreasoning extremists. They believe that the Republican party, which was the outcome of moral ideas, and whose splendid career has been worthy of its origin, is the natural instrument by which temperance reform can be best secured. They are out of sympathy with the Third Party movement, holding that it was born in indiscretion and is calculated to defeat the very cause to which it is devoted. They recognize that the motives of the rank and file of the Third Party are unselfish. But they suspect that the influences that control it are political rather than philanthropic; that its course is being shaped by those who are more bent on building up a distinct political organization than in effectively fighting the liquor evil. But even if the Third Party was not open to this criticism, the Anti-Saloon Republicans would still oppose it, since it has adopted a policy which has helped the Democratic party -the recognized ally of the rum power-but has retarded the progress of temperance.

In the call for this second National Anti-Saloon Republican Conference the ground which the preceding conference asked the Republican party to take is thus summarized:

The saloon is the enemy of society and ought to be suppressed; the people of each State and municipality ought to have the opportunity whenever desired, of de-ciding when and how this shall be done; until destroyed the saloon ought to be crippled by every restraint and disability which local public sentiment will enforce, and made to reimburse as much as possible of the public

The reform sentiment of the country heartily indorses these demands. The Republicans of this State, through their representatives in the Legislature in passing the High-License bill and related legislation, have shown that they can be depended upon to promote the Anti-Saloon movement as thus outlined. And what is true of the Republicans of New-York is true of Republicans generally.

THE TRIBUNE welcomes the conference to New-York. The metropolis does not indeed cut much of a figure regarded as an Anti-Saloon centre. But the fact that it is a Democratic stronghold perfectly explains why it does not. The meeting of earnest, levelheaded temperance Republicans from all parts of the country cannot fail to be attended with salutary results. It will deepen and widen the reform sentiment in the Republican party, and by so doing will be calculated to induce sensible men who have deserted to the Third Party to return to their allegiance.

THE FIRM AND ELEGANT STRADDLE. "The New-York Times," in a dispatch announcing that Connecticut Democrats are all for Cleveland, states that A. E. Burr will head the list of delegates, and remarks: "The expectation of the Republicans in Connecticut that the Democrats will be split into factions on the tariff issue is groundless." This is an unpardonable slander. The "Republicans in Connecticut" are not the most senseless idiots extant. They have been acquainted with the Democratic party of Connecticut for some time, ar 4 the idea that it is going to split into factions, on any question of principle or belief whatever, is one which would never enter the head of a Republican in Connecticut. What, a Connecticut Democrat who believes in anything enough to fight for it? A Connecticut Democrat, and one of Mr. Gallagher's party, quarrelling with his" bread and butter"? The notion is supremely absurd.

The same dispatch to "The Times" exposes the true inwardness of the Connecticut Democracy thus: "The policy of the Democratic party in Connecticut is in favor of protection, but it has not set itself against tariff reform." Since Hosea Biglow had a vision of the same party facing south by north on the slavery question, since its great leader declared himself "in favor of the Maine law but opposed to its execution," the party has never been seduced from this commanding attitude. No one can deny that the wide straddle is the most firm and graceful position of which the human form is capable. Many glorious victories have the Democrats won by this commanding position, which they did not abandon during the civil war, for they favored the Union but opposed its maintenance; they favored hard money but did not "set themselves against" inflation; they longed for resumption, and therefore voted for repeal of the resumption act. Magnificent consistency, which never meets any issue on which it can-

not grandly take both sides! The attitude of this party on the tariff question is to have a certain dramatic impressiveness. Mr. A. E. Burr, the veteran editor of the Hartford organ, is expected to head the delegation for Cleveland, and he is the same leader who, according to "The New-York Times," helped Mr. Vance to repudiate a platform declaring for "tariff reform." Mr. Vance announced himself a protectionist, and then Mr. Burr's convention came together again, swallowed its resolutions, and renominated Mr. Vance, according to "The Times's" dispatch, as "a high tariff representative." Could there possibly be a more convincing proof that Mr. Burr's party is not going to pieces on the tariff how he stirs un Senator Incalls again. The or any other question of principle? His se-

the sweetest new thing in straddles.

"NO ROOM FOR NIGGERS."

Intolerance always seems most intolerant in religious affairs. The clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of South Carolina, who have been rancorously opposing the admission of colored men as delegates to their conventions, are simply carrying out in church polity the principles prevailing in white league politics throughout the South; but their conduct is condemned by many who find it either convenient or proper to condone the systematic suppression of civil rights in that and other States. There is no difference in principle between an exclusive white men's party in politics, which does not allow an inferior race to participate in elections and to exercise its constitutional right of free suffrage, and an exclusive white men's church that will not suffer negro congregations and ministers to enjoy the privilege of representation in a diocesan convention. In either case race intolerance appears in a malignant form; but whereas journals and men of all parties at the North unite in denouncing the faction warfare waged against Bishop Howe as hostile to the spirit of the Christian religion, there is a disposition in many quarters to deprecate discussion of the political outrages and crimes by which the Democratic leaders acquired and have maintained their ascendancy in the South. The Bishop's opponents are merely transferring from State to Church that monstrous spirit of intolerance, injustice and hatred which leagues the whites against the blacks in every Southern election. municipal or national. One of the incidents of this church contro-

versy illustrates the instinctive impulse of a native-born South Carolinian to revolt against the time-honored principle of majority rule. At an election of delegates to the approaching Diocesan Convention from one of the prominent Charleston churches the opponents of negro representation made a stand against the rector, who was one of the warmest supporters of the Bishop's policy of toleration and justice. They were defeated and at once determined to secede from the parish. On Sunday they went out with flying colors-a warden, three vestrymen and many followers-and entrenched themselves in the pews of another church. The churchmanship of their new parish was not congenial to their taste in "the æsthetics of religion," and the breaking up of old associations was painful, but high above everything else they placed the principle of "keeping the niggers out" of a respectable white men's convention. They seceded; and probably if the Diocesan convention when it meets to-day sustains the Bishop in giving Christian fellowship to colored ministers and laymen, they will consider it to be their bounden duty to secede from the Protestant Episcopal Church and to join some religious communion where white men can worship their God with dignity and self-respect. In the commonwealth of South Carolina secession will always open a way for their retirement from promiscuous gatherings of blacks and whites who have souls to be saved from wrath to come. What they will do in another world, if any of the despised negroes happen to get in with them, does not concern them now. It may not be as easy then to hire pews in the

church around the corner as it is now. AN INIELLIGENT LEGISLATOR. The intelligence which the anti-monopoly Congressman brings to bear upon the subject of railroad legislation, of which he is supposed to have made a careful study, is fairly illustrated by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, whose specialty seems to be opposing the Union Pacific funding bill. The plan of adjustment upon which this bill is based has received the support of every Government official who has been brought in relations with the subject since the question began to be agitated, and the pending bill has been unanimously reported by the Pacific Railroads Committee of the House as the result of the most thorough and exhaustive investigation ever undertaken by Congress. It is admitted that a large majority of the House favor the bill, and that it will be passed if the committee can obtain a day for its consideration. Encouraged by the success of the filibustering brigadiers on the Direct Tax bill,

Mr. Anderson threatens to resort to similar

tactics to prevent any action. In a recent interview this gentleman gives as a reason for opposing the bill the fact that, according to the annual report of the Union Pacific just published, it appears that the company is investing a large portion of its surplus earnings in building branch lines. and a half millions of this money," says the Iowa statesman, "came from surplus revenues applicable to either dividends or to the extinguishment of the debt of the road. How can the Government expect to recover its own when the road is investing every dollar it can earn in branches and extensions, over which the United States lien does not extend? Let something be done in this matter before it is too late." The intelligent appreciation of the subject evinced by these observations more clearly appears when it is considered that under the terms of the funding bill all the branch lines not now covered by the Government lien will be included in the new mortgage, thereby increasing the security of the Government by the amount of these investments.

Mr. Anderson seems to have more zeal than knowledge.

DELAY IN THE NAVY.

Secretary Whitney has learned that new vessels of war cannot be built without serious delay in the various processes of construction. When he entered the Navy Department he criticised the methods of his predecessor without reserve, and affirmed that with an adequate system of penalties defined in the contracts and with vigilance and energy on the part of the Government ships could be finished within the limit of time agreed upon. He is now in the fourth year of his term of office. Of the four vessels which were either virtually completed or in an advanced stage of construction in March, 1885, only two are now actually in commission, and one of these, the Atlanta, is unable to make an effective use of her battery owing to the miscalculations and incompetence of ordnance officials in mounting the guns. The Boston and the Chicago have not received their armament and consequently are not yet ready for service. Of the ten new vessels contracted for under the present Administration only two have been launched, and work is dragging in every ship-yard. By the terms of the contracts two of the gunboats should have been finished in January of this year, and the dynamite cruiser in February. These two vessels will not be completed before the end of the year. Two cruisers should be delivered to the Government next month, but the Baltimore will not be launched until the autumn, and the Charleston is in a backward state. The Department may have better luck with the three cruisers and two gunboats to be finished next year, but as the record stands its precautions and ostentatious display of energy and firmness have not prevented delay in the accomplishment of its plans.

For the protracted delays in completing the Roach cruisers and putting them in commission the Department is mainly responsible, although the lack of an appropriation for two of the batteries has prevented the mounting of the

Senator from Kansas is a born fighter, a hard | lection to head a Cleveland delegation is quite | Boston's and Atlanta's guns. The chief drawback on the progress of the vessels at the Cramps' yards and in San Francisco has been an inadequate supply of materials which could be subjected to the rigorous tests prescribed by the inspectors. The same causes operated against the completion of the Roach cruisers, which were built simultaneously in a single yard, whereas the work now in progress is distributed among four yards in as many cities. We consider it not unlikely that the contractors who are unable to keep their engagements with the Government this year have not been at fault, and that under an equitable settlement with the Department they could be relieved wholly or in part from the payment of the penalties incurred. The Administration will do well to relax the strict letter of the bond in all cases where the contractors have been impeded by the rigid requirements of the inspectors respecting material and by necessary delay in obtaining steel of the highest standard from the rolling-mills. It is confidently expected by the Department

that the five cruisers now building will be faster and more formidable vessels than the Roach ships. They ought to be better ships, for they will cost much more in proportion to tonnage, and are in every respect more ambitiously designed. Naturally there will be a steady improvement in model, engines and batteries as the new navy is enlarged year by year. The Roach vessels were never regarded by their designers as anything more than compromise types of naval architecture. They marked the opening stage of the construction of a new fleet, and American naval designers would have lost their cunning if they had not been able to improve upon them in every respect. All public-spirited citizens will rejoice if the new cruisers prove as fast as the 20-knot Spanish vessel which has recently been completed, and certainly the Department will demonstrate its own incompetence if it does not surpass in speed the Roach vessels. In the same way a new Administration ought to be able to improve upon the designs for the two battle-ships which are soon to be begun in the Government yards. Naval architecture is a progressive art. Each new administration of the British Admiralty profits by the experience of the last one, and higher standards of speed, strength and fighting power are constantly established. The same results should be secured in the Navy Department. Delay in the completion of vessels is a matter of trivial importance in comparison with the founding of new industries and the symmetrical development of the Nation's naval resources.

The High License law which went into operation in New-Jersey yesterday provides for a license fee of \$100 in all towns which have not more than 3,000 inhabitants, \$150 in towns which have a population of from 3,000 to 10,000, and \$250 in towns with a population of more than 10,000. It imposes a penalty of a forfeiture of the license for the first offence and perpetua forfeiture for the second offence of selling on Sunday, selling to minors or apprentices or keeping a disorderly house. * First and second offences may also be punished as criminal offences; the respective penalties being \$200 fine and six months in the county jail, and \$500 fine and one year in State Prison. Of course the liquor men of New-Jersey look upon this salutary law as a high-handed outrage and an invasion of their rights." But their condemnation of a temperance law is the best possible tribute to the wisdom of such a law. The "outrage" in the case lies in the fact that liquor-sellers in New-Jersey and other States have been too long allowed to do what this law forbids them to do. The Republican party of New-Jersey deserves the thanks of all the decent people of that State for having placed this act on the statute books.

President Cleveland is "the only possible candidate of the Democratic party in 1888." So remarks "The Atlanta Constitution." The only possible candidate! There's a monopoly for you that is a monopoly.

"When could they say till now, that talk'd of Rome That her wide walls encompass'd but one man?"

Professor Goldwin Smith has retaliated upon Mr. Depew in a characteristic fashion. In one of the lecture-rooms at Cornell University he has remarked in his crustiest tone that only once in twenty-four years' experience of American civilization has be met " with anything that could be called positive discourtesy, and even in that case there was an excuse, inasmuch as the offence had been committed not out of wanton incivility, but by a politician in the way of his business." this was meant as a premeditated affront to Mr. Depew is clear from the context, which involves stilted explanations of what Professor Smith meant to say or thought that he did say at the St. George's banquet. The remark to which Mr. Depew took exception was to the effect that "the anti-English feeling here has led Englishmen to feel that they are in an alien country." Professor himself furnished adequate provocation for the stinging rebuke which he received from Mr. Depew. He is constantly giving utterance to intolerant criticism of Americans in his letters to The London Times" and his magazine articles; but ordinary civility should have prevented his talking in the same arrogant style in New-York. What Mr. Depew did was to contradict his assertion that there is an unfriendly sentiment here toward Englishmen and to affirm that John Bright and Mr. Gladstone would receive enthusiastic receptions in America, without reference to their views of home rule.

Natural enough that President Cleveland should ympathize with Commissioner Edgerton in the Civil Service squabbles. Mr. Edgerton is the most narrow, reactionary and obstructive member of the Commission.

There ought to be as large an attendance as possible of representative citizens at the High License hearing to-morrow before Governor Hill. Every means should be employed to make him realize that he cannot veto this bill without flying in the face of the most respectable elements of society. The liquor-dealers are a power, but there are other elements more powerful, as well as more respectable, and the Governor should be allowed to see a few of their representatives.

It is whispered among the politicians that William R. Grace will not be welcomed on his return from Europe, next Sunday, by a delegation of Governor Hill's friends, with an Albany brass band.

General Mahone informed a reporter of "The

World " on Monday, with full authority to publish the fact, that he was frightened and angry. He did not, it is true, make the painful confession in those precise words, but he devoted a column to proving it. Virginia Republicans have known for several weeks that he was alarmed at the uprising against his immoral and destructive dictatorship, but they were probably not aware how nearly he had exhausted his reserve of prudence and deceney. Now, when a man of General Mahone's character loses his temper, fate has already marked him for destruction, and herein lies the only significance of his outburst in yesterday's Monkeys, parrots and the Chinese have remarkable powers of imitation. By way of illustrating his possession of the same faculty, General Mahone has mimicked the other Blaine-haters and reproduced THE TRIBUNE'S condemnation of Mr. Blaine in 1872. Long before he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination. THE TRIBUNE and all his honest critics had found that they had judged him on insufficient evidence, had reviewed he case and frankly confessed their error. have never been afraid or ashamed to acknowledge and repair a mistake, and in pursuance of this policy we take pleasure in saving that whereas we have sometimes suffered ourselves to be persuaded in the past that General Mahone was an honorable and efficient leader of Virginian Republicanism, our better judgment has always inclined us to the common belief, which has now become

a settled conviction, that he is a selfish and malicious trickster, unfit for the leadership of any cause which has not for its sole motive and object the elevation of William Mahone.

PERSONAL

"I remember," says Mr. Labouchere, "once finding myself the neighbor of a gentleman at a table d'hote of one of the hotels on the Lake of Como. We began to talk, and after dinner we sat in the garden, and then went out on the lake in a boat. I thought that then went out on the laze in a boat. I model that he had never met a more agreeable man, and wondered who he could be. Subsequently I found it was Mr. Matthew Arnold. This is proof that he really was agreeable, for, not having any idea who he was, I certainly could not have been prejudiced in his favor by his name and reputation."

The venerable Fr. John A. Verdin, of St. Louis, has just celebrated his semi-centenary in the Jesuit order. Professor William R. Harper, of Yale, will hold six ummer schools for the study of Hebrew this year: at Newton Centre, Mass.; at Philadelphia, Penn.; at the University of Virginia; at Chicago, ill.; and twice at Chautauqua, N. Y.

The late Colonel James Mackaye, whose death at Paris has been announced, was born at Argyle, Vt., and at the age of eleven walked from there to Buffalo and at the age of clevel wanted room they are the age of clevel wanted room that he might there enter a school and get an education. In after years he gave to the city of Buffalo a fine public school building and a Unitarian church. He was not pleased when his son. Mr. Steele Mackaye, entered the dramatic profession, but he rejoiced in the success attained by him.

Colonel T. W. Higginson will deliver the Commencement address at smith College, Northampton, Mass.,

in June. The twenty years' home of Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, at Florence, Italy, has been transformed into a hotel for American travellers.

"The German Empress," says a writer in the "Journal des Debats," "Is the soul of the Imperial household. She is much better loved there than outside, where people are unjust to her. She has com-mitted the mistake of remaining English—as all the English do-and to carry the pride of her race into the niddle of a people which admires itself with a naive and enormous complaisance; she brought the pride of her birth into a family which believes itself the first in the world; her aristocratic tastes into a town where art shows itself in clumsy imitations and patchwork; the independence of her views into a Court where everything is regulated and prearranged; and the liberty of her religious and political sentiments into a centre where religion has its narrow forms, as the politics of which it is the servant. This independence of the Princess, and the wicked habit which she had contracted of thinking for herself, rather ruffled the old Hobencollerns. But entire harmony exists between the Empress and her husband. She reads serious literature—Adam Smith, Thornton, John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer and other political economists. The Emperor inquires into the social problem, and studies the theories of the Socialists. This accounts, perhaps, for the Socialist flavor of his address to the Gernan people." in the world; her aristocratic tastes into a town where

Mr. Hubert Herkomer has built a theatre at his Bushey school, and it will be opened to-day with a musical play performed by the students. Herkomer himself has written the words and the musto, he has designed the settlement of the play, and has supervised the rebearsals. The young men and women citizens of the small art republic directed by Mr. Herkomer lead the bright yet frugal and hard-working lives the master holds must be led by those who wish to serve art singly.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The following advertisement recently appeared in without means, with a thorough knowledge of everything, would be grateful to any one who would give her occupation, not particular as to what."

her occupation, not particular as to what."

"Long John" Wentworth, who has been an invalid at the sherman House for many months, and on whom Colonel Rice, of the Tremont, called some weeks ago, is slowly recovering. The other day he managed to get down into the office, walked into the ladies' reception room and sat gown for some time. He called one of the bell boys and ordered a glass of milk. The boy went to the bar for it and told who it was for. The man in the bar told the boy he was a Har, but the boy insisted and the barkeeper went into the reception-room to see for himself. Mr. Wentworth repeated the order. The barkeeper went back to his place of business, pulled off his apron, put on his coat and hat, and said he would never sell another drop of whiskey as long as he lived.—(Chicago Mail.

During Max O'Rell's visit in this country he re ceived letters from a number of would-be prominent people in various parts of this country, suggesting that in case he concluded to write a book about the United States he incorporate in it some reference to them. And to make this easy for him they inclosed a laudatory sketch of their lives.

atory sketch of their lives.

The story of the Cape Cod youth who spent a week in finding ten cents on the street in floaton, has brought the Listener another story of a Cape Cod boy, who must have been a relative of that one. He happened to be visiting in Boston, a good while ago, on the Fourth of July, and went out on the Common to see the sights. He returned in an hour or two, looking rather rueful.

"What's the matter, Silas?" he was asked.

"Gosh all hemlocks!" he exclaimed; "this is the most extravagant place I ever see."

"What has happened?"

"Wal, you know that quarter of a dollar you give me this morning?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Spent it, by hokey, all but twenty-three cents, slap-dash for molasses cakes!"—(Boston Transcript.

glap-dash for molasses cakes !"- (Boston Tro A man in a Western town seriously proposed to issue an edition of the Bible, with pages devoted to adver-tising inserted in the text, but he gave up the idea when he learned what indignation it excited.

In the West End.-Small Boy (to lady visitor)-Do you live in a glass house?
Lady-Of course not. I live in a brick house. Why
do you ask such a funny question?
Small Roy-You know when you was here last week
and said Mrs. Blank wasn't any better than she ought

to be?

Lady (wonderingly)—Yes.

Small Boy—Well, after you went away mamma was talking about it, and said something about people that live in glass houses throwing rocks, and I thought it was mighty funny if you lived in a glass house, cause I never saw one in Washington.—(Washington Critic. An Indiana editor recently wrote a cock-a-doodle-doo article about the Hoosier Democracy, in which he re marked that "the Democratic lyre was uttering triumphant notes." But the wicked compositor set it up.

the Democratic liar," and the editor's mail is full of indignant letters from his subscribers.

Training for a New Home.—Northern Father (after and been slapped by his son)—Thank you. Training for a New Home.—Northern Father (after shad been slapped by his son)—Thank you.

Astonished Visitor—Eh? Wha—Your son ——!

"Oh, it's all right. I told him to give me a lick very (ime I said 'colored citizen.' I'm trying to get sed to calling 'm 'niggers!' You see, I'm going to nigrete to Georgia and I don't want to get shot."—

In Chicago silhouette pictures are called water

colors, because they are the color of the water of the

A lady living in Pittsfield, Mass., recently sent to President Cleveland some photographic views of the streets there during the late blizzard. But the President is not much interested in the "late" blizzard. He would rather have a few views of the coming November blizzard, although it couldn't afford him much comfort to know in advance that he had been laft out in the cold.—(Norristown Herald. "M. M. M. M. Matson, Myers, Miers, Munson,

Manly and Masterly Men, Majestic and Magical," is the way in which "The Cincinnati Enquirer" refers to the first four names on the Indiana State Democratic ticket. It might have added "Mugwumps Morose"; for the ticket is calculated to put them in that condition Last Injunctions .- Parisian Dame-Are you all

ready for Sunday-school?

Farisian Child-Yes, mamma.

"Well now be careful not to make any mistakes.

If you are asked who created the earth and made the sun, moon and stars, don't say Boulanger."—(Omaha World.

When an opera singer sings in broken English, is it correct to say that her voice is cracked?

First Democratic Politician—Of course we shall come ut square and fair on the tariff question. Second ditto—Not necessarily; however, we haven't out square and fair on the tarm quever, we haven't second ditto—Not necessarily; however, we haven't got so far as that yet,
"And how about the Fisheries Treaty?"
"Well, we haven't thought it necessary to go into

that."
"We shall have to take issue on the subject of

"We shall have to take issue
soldlers' pensions."

"Why, I don't know about that."

"Hut the subject of our finances..."

"To tell you the truth, we haven't considered any of these side issues; we have thought it necessary to stick entirely to the main question, how to achieve success."—(Boston Transcript. Never walk under a safe that is being hoisted, if you

don't want it to get the drop on you.

Method in Her Madness.—Bachelor (whom Brown has brought home to dinner)—Does your wife always kiss you, Brown, when you return from the office?

Brown-Yes, always, never falls.

Bachelor (with a sigh)—Ah, it must be delightful to have a cosey home line this, and a lovely little wife to greet you with a kiss.

Brown (also with a sigh)—Yes, she kisses me to discover if I have been drinking anything.—(The Epoch. A cynical Englishman who has been spending some time in this city says that half the citizens are honest and reputable people, and the other half are politicians. At a Ball Game.—He (excitedly)—By Jove, did you to that left-fielder catch that fly?

She (petules:';)—Of course I didn't. I den't see how you can see a fly see far away, when it is all I can do to see the ball. What do they do with the poor little flies anyway, John, when they catch them I—(Washington Critic. Acquainted with its Virtues.—Stranger—"Pardon me, dr, but I heard you complain to a friend of a feeling of lassitude which is peculiar to this season."

"Well!"

I am agent for a present the season.

"Well?"

"I am agent for a preparation which will make you cel like a new man."

"What is it?"

"Dr. Balsam's Magic Potion."

"Oh, I guess I won't try it."

"Why not?"

"I am Dr. Balsam, the inventor of the medicine."-

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Barrett H. Van Auken gave a large theatre party last evening. The guests mot at her house, No. 421 Fifth-ave., and were driven in stages to Daly's Theatre. The party included Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lonis Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan Wing, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuars Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pelham Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wendell, Miss Coudert, Miss Schack, Miss Marion Sharpless, Robert Sturgis, J. Murray Mitchell, Judge Andrews, Arthur Leary, Alfred Clay, Mrs. A. D. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Chapin and others. After the theatre a dance followed at Mrs. Van Auken's house. One hundred young people were asked for

Mrs. Cornella Van Etten Mack will repeat her lecture on " Distinguished Literary Women of America" at the bouse of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, No. 526 Fifthave., to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock The Causeries de Lundi had a brilliant gathering

The Causeries de Lendi had a brilliant gathering at the country seat of Mrs. Henry C. Howells, the secretary, at Flushing, L. I., on Monday. Several friends of Mrs. Howells were invited, including Mrs. Frederic Tallmadge, Mrs. George Lord, Mrs. Howard Potter and Mrs. Joseph Lentlihon. Mrs. Sutherland read a paper on "The Loves of the Poets." The party returned to town at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. John Sherwood will leave town to-day for Washington for a week's visit, after which she will go to Chicago to give a series of readings. Mrs. Sherwood is the happy grandmother of a son born to Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood last Sunday.

NATURAL GAS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE. Eugene Tompkins's management of the Fifth Avenue

Theatre was successfully begun last night with the first performance in this city of H. Grattan Donnelly's musical farce, "Natural Gas." Pieces of this kind are of course absolutely devoid of any literary or dramatic merit. Their only object is to amuse, and if that end be gained, authors, managers and the great mass of theatre-goers are alike satisfied. "Nat-ural Gas" is perhaps the best of its class, for while it has no more merit in dialogue than some of its predecessors it has a constant flow of spirited and laughter provoking action. A company ance, and though one of the chief comedians, Mr. Gilbert, was replaced last night by the stage-manager, Mr. Craven, the substitute was so efficient that no one. Craven, the substitute was so emicient that no loss was fel. Henry V. Donnelly is an excellent comedian and mimic, while Eddie Girard is a remarkable acrobat, dancer and imitator of monkey antics. Miss Amy Ames is easily the best of the "old women" engaged in this style of entertainment. She has the remains of a good voice, and sings well enough to be able to burlesque effectively the methods of a prima donna.

anie to buriceque effectively the methods of a prima donna.

It is understood that Miss Jennie Yeamans assumed the principal juvenile part at short notice, a fact that probably accounted for a nervousness that made her singing very weak, though her dancing was as neas and finished as ever. May Yohe and Katherine B. Howe each gained two recalls in popular songs. There are a number of pretty girls in rather short skirts, who serve to fill up the stage and join in the finales. The piece was warmly received by an audience that tested the capacity of the house, and will doubtless prove remunerative for several weeks.

THE CREEDMOOR SEASON TO OPEN TO-DAY.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association yesterday, the following Lieutenant John S. Shepherd, Captain G. Henry Witthaus, James Duane, BrigadierGeneral Charles F. Robbins, and Captain L. C. Bruce. General Robbins, chairman of the Range Committee, reported that the butt on the west range at Creedmoor fell down on Monday morning, and would have to be repaired before the range could be used. On motion of Captain Witthaus the committee was empowered to make the needed repairs.

Captain Bruce proposed that the secretary be instructed to designate certain days of the present season for long-range practice. General Robbins opposed it, but it was carried, and the long-range brigade will it, but it was carried, and the long-range origans with accommodated on such Saturdays as are not devoted to matches. General Ward reported that there was a fair chance for the bill now before the Legislature providing that the range at Creedmoor be turned over to the State. Free practice will begin at the East range to-day, when it is expected that men from several regiments of the National Guard will open the season with a good deal of burning of powder.

FUNDS FOR THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY. A STIRRING LETTER FROM THE POET WHITTIER ON

THE ACTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. Boston, May 1 (Special) .- "The Journal" says that Professor Bumstead, of the Atlanta University, has succeeded in securing \$11,000 of the \$16,000 required to make good the \$8,000 withdrawn by the Legislature of Georgia, and the additional \$8,000 needed for current The following letter from Mr. Whittier will be read with great interest:

Amesbury, Mass., April 80, 1888.

Dear Friend: I heartly approve the refusal of the officers of the Atlanta University to yield to the demands of the State of Georgia, which required on their part the abandonment of the principle of equal rights and privileges irrespective of color, upon which the institution was founded, and a direct violation of the pleages made to those who have so generously contributed to its supin this way the large liberality of the people of the North who have built up this noble institution for the education of our colored youth, is a question for her to solve. But for the college itself there was no other course possible than the one it has taken. To yield to the unreasonable than the one it has taken. In yield the three billions domaind would be not only a breach of trust, but an insula to the 500 young men and women who are its students. By the liberty-loving people of the North there is but one thing to be done, and that speedily. The college must not suffer. If Georgia, to gratify an unchristian and undemocratic prejudice, refuses to help herself in the education of her colored youth, the people of other States must help her. A prompt, determined effort must be made to supply the deticiency in the income of the univer-sity. I am truly thy friend. JOHN G. WHITTLESS.

ACTORS. MANAGERS AND PLAYS.

The Madison Square Company opened its Boston session on Monday with very great success before an audience that filled every seat in the Park Theatre. "Partners" was the play, and each of the well-known members of the was the play, and each of the west and a head of the cast received a warm reception. Especially was this so in the case of Salvini, whose identity was for a few After the fourth act there were five recells.

Miss Victoria Siddons will to-night begin her series of performances at Docksteder's, appearing in "As You Like It." At Wallack's " London Assurance" will be presented

this afternoon, and " Money" in the evening. At the Academy the carpenters are already at work on the Stenes for the "Old Homestead," to be present

next fall. M. Phillipotteaux has made the models, and will paint the scenes, which are to introduce new and On Monday a large force of men began the work of transforming St. George, Staten Island, into a vast ampli-theatre, and building the huge stage on which Imri Kiralty's gigantic spectacle of "Nero, or the Fail of Rome," will be produced on or about June 5. The ium-

ber used in the construction of the new stage will, it is said, cost over \$7,000. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett are nearing the end of their phenomenally successful tour. Next week they will appear in the dramatic festival at Louisville, and on May 14 will open at the Amphion Academy in Williamsburg for the final week of their season. Lawrence Barrett has leased the home of Congressman Edward Burnett, " Deerfoot Farm," at Southboro, Mass, for the summer, and will occupy it with his family. He will probably offer his summer place at Cohasset for said-

Marc Klaus, who has before represented Fanny Davenport, has signed a contract to manage her tour for two pears beginning next fall. Miss Davenport will start for San Francisco early next week, but she will take only one or two of her old company with her, the rest of the cast being supplied by Mr. Hayman's company.

Early yesterday morning many people on Broadway thought Daly's Theatre was on fire, as several engines were pumping in front of the theatre and lines of hose were passed through the lobby. The fire, however, was on Thirtieth-st., and the firemen were best able to pour water on its from the roof of the theatre. The theatre was not damaged at all by either fire or water.

Colonel McCaull is in Washington this week with two comic opera companies, numbering in all nearly 150 per-sons. One company is performing "Bellman" at Al-baugh's Opera House, and the other company is rehear-ing Sydney Resenfeid's new comic opera, "The Lady or ing Sydney Rosenfuld's new comic opera, "The Lady of the Tiger?" to be produced at Wallack's Theatre on next Monday. The advance sale of seats at Wallack's has

been extremely large. Among the prominent persons who will be in the boxes on the opening night will be Frank K. Stockton, the author of the original story of The Lady or the Tiger F MELTON PRIOR ON THE SOUDAN WAR. It was not an extremely large but certainly a wellpleased audience that listened at Chickering Hall last night
to Melton Prior's lecture on the Soudan War and the Nice
expedition, in which he accompanied the British force
as special artist for "The Illustrated London News." His
lengture was illustrated with reproductions on News." ture was illustrated with reproductions on the screen

his own sketches of the scenes and incidents that I Mr. Prior said he had been told that an American sadience would not hesitate to show its approval or disapproval, and as he went on he met with decided marks of the former, at least. Once Mr. Prior stopped and saxed.

Did you clap your hands for the 42d Royal Highlanders. and when the people shouted "Yes, yes;" added, "Well,
I'm glad you did, for I've followed that regiment for shout
twenty years." Later, when a fine night picture of a feld
of battle covered with heaps of the dead was greeted with